

1) 1) As a means of communication, interpreting was used

- **before translation**

- along with translation

2) 2) Free translation is usually

- **A. a paraphrase much longer than the original.**

- B. a paraphrase as long as the original.

3) 3) Word-for-word translation is

- **A. an interlinear translation.**

- B. a free translation.

4) 4) Interpreting is

- A. the communicative translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier

- **B. the oral translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier**

5) 5) Syntax covers:

- A. the semantic structure of groups, clauses and sentences

- B. the phonological structure of groups, clauses and sentences

- **C. the grammatical structure of groups, clauses and sentences**

6) 6) In the time of Caliph Al-Mamun, translation

- **A. prospered and expanded.**

- B. deteriorated and retreated

7) 7) Translation Memory Technology

- A. allows the translator to use different types of programmes

- **B -allows the translator to store translations in a database and recycle them.**

8) 8) Semantic translation is

- A. less flexible than faithful translation.

- B. as flexible as faithful translation.

- **C. more flexible than faithful translation.**

9) 9) Material culture covers the following :

- A. camels, donkeys, and horses.
- B. kings, presidents, prime ministers.
- C. hockey, snooker, squash and crickets
- **D. food, clothes, houses, towns and transport.**

10) 10) As one of the main characteristics of „theory“, „parsimony“ means that

- A. it must be able to predict.
- B. it must be testable.
- **C. it must be simple.**
- D. it must be comprehensive.

11) 11) By „culture“ we mean

- **A. people’s ‘way of life’.**
- B. ‘people’s customs’.
- C. ‘people’s religion’.
- D. ‘people’s social life

12) 12) Hunayn bin Ishaq’s method of translation was called

- **A. the free way method.**
- B. the faithful way method.
- C. the literal way method.
- D. the both ways method.

13) 13) Grammar is organized along two main dimensions:

- A. phonology and phonetics.
- B. semantics and syntax.
- C. morphology and phonetics.
- **D. morphology and syntax.**

14) 20) Caliph Al-Mamun established

- A. Dar Al-Tarjamah for translators.
- B. Dar Al-Kitab for translators
- **C. Dar Al-Hikmah for translators**
- D. Dar Al-Qalam for translators

15) Works on philosophy, medicine, engineering and logic were translated from

- A. Persian into Arabic.
- **B. Greek into Arabic.**
- C. Latin into Arabic.
- D. Anglo-Saxon into Arabic.

16) By „idiom“ we mean

- A. a figurative image.
- B. a figurative expression.
- C. a non- figurative expression.
- **D. a fixed figurative expression.**

17) If you want to emphasize the Source Language in translation, you need to use

- A. adaptation method in your translation.
- B. idiomatic translation.
- **C. semantic translation**
- D. communicative translation

18) The English word “theory” was derived from a technical term

- A. in Ancient Roman Philosophy.
- B. in Ancient Egyptian Philosophy.
- C. in Ancient Chinese Philosophy.
- **D. in Ancient Greek Philosophy.**

19) Communicative translation is to render

- A. the general meaning of the original text.
- **B. the exact contextual meaning of the original text.**
- C. the nearest meaning to the original text.
- D. the exact meaning of the original text.

20) 19) As one of the main characteristics of „theory“, „determinism“ means that:

- **A-It must be able to predict**
- B. it must be testable.
- C. it must be simple.
- D. it must be comprehensive.